Republican is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh street, second floor, over W. D. Shep herd's store. Entrance on Seventh street.

## Friday, November 1, 1861.

or Reading Matter on every page. The

BATTLE OF BALLS BLUFF. We publish on the outside, General Stone report of the battle of Ball's Bluff. The care ful reader will note that in two places in it General Stone is spoken of in the third person which seems to indicate that the report was not written by him. But as it was doubtless written under his dictation, it is, at any rate his account of the affair.

It seems difficult to reconcile this account in essential particulars, with his two written orders to Col. Baker, the authenticity of which is undisputed, nor with his order of Sunday, to Col. Baker, the authenticity of which has been questioned by a newspaper in this city. Gen Stone is silent as to any of these orders.

We also publish, on the inside of this paper the report of Acting Brigadier General Hinks which contains interesting details, and especially in relation to the facts occurring imm diately after the retreat.

Gaueral Hinks, it will be seen, pointedly condemns the policy of attempting to cross the river at more than one point.

In respect to the means of crossing th river at Ball's Bluff, Colonel Devens says:

"Having three boats, which together conveyed about thirty men, it was nearly four o'cleck when all the force was transferred to the opposite show. We passed down the river about sixty rods by a path discovered by the scouts and then up to the bluff, balting here until daybreak, being joined by 100 men from the Twentieth Massachusetts under Colonel

The means of transportation between thisland and Virginia shore had been strengthened. I knew, at daybreak, by a large boat and as the boat could cross and recross every ten minutes, I had no reason to suppose there would be any difficulty in sending over 500 men an hour, as it was known to me that there were two large boats between the island and Maryland shore which would convey to the island all the troops that could be conveyed from it to the Virginia shore."

## KENTUCKY.

Adjutant General Thomas's report of October 21, relating principally to matters con nected with General Fremont, comments also upon the situation of things in Kentucky. I is not probable that this part of the report was intended for the public eye, if, indeed, any of it was, and we certainly should not publish it originally without permission from the War Department, as it contains an exposure of the extent of our forces in both Missouri and Kentucky. But as it is already published in the New York papers, it can do no harm to republish it, and we therefore annex what is said about Kentucky.

What is said about the loss of the arms sen there for distribution among the citizens styling themselves "Home Guards," will not oc casion any general surprise. That distribution well intended by the Administration, and we know that they were advised to it by many "Union" men in Kentucky, but there were still other "Union" men from Kentucky, who insisted at the time that it was a hazardous experiment, and quite as likely to furnish the rebellion with arms as the contrary.

The view of the temper of the Kentucky population, obtained by Gen. Thomas, is the same as we gave to our readers many weeks ago. While a large majority of the voters have voted for Union, a large majority of the fighting men are for secession, and the State is to be saved by the military strength of the adjoining free States, which is happily quite sufficient for that purpose.

The opinion ascribed to Gen. Sherman, that 200,000 men will be required, is a very extraordinary one. Notimprobably, if Gen. Sherman that opinion with qualifications which would materially change its character. He may have been misunderstood by Gen. Thomas. He may have intended to say that 200,000 men were necessary for operations of which Kentucky should be the base. We shall doubtless hear from him in good time, but in the meanwhile i is not consolatory to learn that an army, which cannot be kept on foot one year at a less cost than two hundred millions of dollars, is abso lutely necessary to save a State which votes two to one for the Union, and a State too, to conciliate which this Administration has done

The reader will not fail to notice with approbation what the Secretary of War is reported to have said upon the subject of being "tired of defensive war." For ourselves, we long ago got over being "tired of it."

The Secretary's reported orders to General Sherman, "that the Cumberland Ford and Gap should be seized, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession of, and the urlery that supplied the rebellion out straight off," are of good omen, not only as respects Kentucky, but as respects the whole conduct of the war. They show that the Secretary is aroused to the necessities of the case, and resolutely bent upon carrying the war into Africa. Gen.

We left Indianapolis, Oct. 16, for Louis ville, Ky., where we arrived at 121 o'clock P. M., and had an interview with Gen. Sherman commanding the department of Cumberland. commanding the department of Cumberland. He gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Kentucky, stating that the young men were generally secessionists, and had joined the Confederates, while the Union men, the aged and conservatives, would not enroll themselves to engage in conflict with their relations on the other side. But few regiments could be raised. He said that Buckner was in advance of Green viver with a beavy force on the road to Louisriver with a heavy force on the road to Louis-ville, and an attack might be daily expected, which, with the force he had, he would not be able to resist, but, nevertheless, he would fight

"He, as well as citizens of the State, said that the border States must furnish the treops to

60

drive the rebels from the State of Kentucky. His force then consisted of 10,000 toops in advance of Louisville, in camp at Nolin river, and on the Louisville and Nashville railroad at various points; at Camp Dick Robinson, or soting is conjunction with General Thomas, 9,000; and two regiments at Henderson, on the Ohio, at the moth of the Green river, (see paper No. 14.) On being asked the question, what force he decemed necessary, he promptly replied, 200,000 men. This conversation occurred in the presence of ex-Secretary Guthrie and General Woods. The Secretary Guthrie Woods and Good panic.

Those who had not auticipated the blockade of the Potomac—the great artery through and the theorem war, and that the troops must assume the offensive. The Secretary desired that the Cumberland Ford and Gap should be seized, and the East Ten herman of the average of the Guthrie Woods. The Guthrie Woods and Virginia railroad taken possessi

cut straight of.

"Complaint was made of the want of arms, and on the question being asked, What became of the arms we sent to Kentucky? we were informed by Gen. Sherman that they had passed into the hands of the Home Guards and could not be recovered; that many were already in the hands of the rebels; and others refused to surrender those in their possession, alleging the desire to use them in defence of their individual homes if invaded. In the hands of individuals, and scattered over the State, these

the desire to use them in defence of their individual homes if invaded. In the hands of
individuals, and scattered over the State, these
arms are lost to the army in Kentucky.

"Having ascertained that 6.200 arms had
arrived from Europe at Philadelphis, 3,000 of
them were ordered to Gov. Morton, who promised to place them immediately in the hands
of troops to be sent to Kentucky. The remaining 3,200 were sent to Gen. Sherman at
Louisville. Negley's Brigade, at Pitt-burgh,
2,800 strong, two companies of the Ninoteenth
infantry, from Indianapolis, the Eighth Wisconsin regiment at St. Louis, the Second Minnesonta volunteers at Pittsburgh, and two regim nts in Wisconsin, were then ordered to Kentucky—making in all a reinforcement for that
State of about 10,000 men.

"We lett Louisville at 3 P. M. for Lexington, accompanied by Gen. Sherman and Mr.
Guthrie; remained there a few hours, and
then went to Cincinnati. At Lexington, also,
we found that the opinion existed that the
young men of Kentucky had joined the rebels;
that no large bodies of troops could be raised
in Kentucky, and that the defence of the State
must necessarily devolve upon the free States
must necessarily devolve upon the free States

that no large bodies of troops could be raised in Kentucky, and that the defence of the State must necessarily devolve upon the free States of the West and the Northwest."

Paper No. 14 referred to above, is as fol-

lows:

"Exhibit No. 14.

In camp at Nolin river and on the Louisville and Nashville railroad at various points:
Sixth Indiana, Col. Crittenden, Nolin.
Twenty-ninth Indiana, Col. Miller, Nolin.
Thirtieth Indiana, Col. Bass, Nolin.
Thirty-eighth Indiana, Col. Scribner, Nolin.
Thirty-ninth Indiana, Col. Harrison, Nolin.
Thirty-second Indiana, Col. Willick, New-Hars.

Hara.
Tenth Indiana, Col. Monsin, Bordstown.
Nineteenth Illinois, Col. Turchin, Leb. June

Twenty fourth Illinois. Col. Hecker, Cole

Thirty-fourth Illinois, Col. Kirk, Nolin.
Fitteenth Oblo, Col. Dickie, Nolin.
Forty-night Oblo, Col. Gibson, Nolin.
Third Kentucky, Col. Rousseau, Nolin.
Fourth Kentucky, (cavalry,) Col. Boord

Stone's Kentucky Light Battery, 4 piece

Stone's Kentucky Ligation
Nolla.
Cotter's Ohio 6 rifled pieces will be in camp
in two or three days at Nolin.
At Camp Dick Robinson, or acting in conjunction with Gen. Thomas's command;
Two Tennessee regiments nearly full and
nearly ready for service.
Four Kentucky regiments in same condition
Tennessee regiments.

Tennessee regiments.
One regiment cavalry.
Fourteenth Ohio, Col. Stedman, Nichola

Thirty-seventh Ohio, Col. Connell, Nicholas ville.
Thirty third Indiana, Col. Coburn, Camp

Robinson.
Thirty-eighth Ohio, Camp Robinson.
Thirty-fifth Ohio, Camp Robinson.
Three batteries of artillery, Ohio.
Four Ohio regiments on line of Covington and Lexington railroad acting with General

Thirty-seventh Indiana, Col. Coufts, Owens

Also three or four Kentucky regiments Owensboro' under Gen. Crittenden not full nor ready for the field, but probably 1,500 men could turn out under arms."

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

When Governor Chase assu Secretary of the Treasury, he discovered that of eight millions of bonds negotiated nearly a nonth before, but about three millions had been issued, and these in large certificates The blank certificates for all the denominations of three years' bonds and United States notes complete were commenced about the 20th of September last; since which period nearly sixty millions have been prepared.

GOVERNMENT BONDS .- We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury commenced issu ing three years' bonds, in satisfaction of the certificates received at the Department, vester day. It will be gratifying to all concerned that in future there will be no delay in the subscribers receiving prompt returns.

MARRIAGE OF MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY .- The New York Post of Wednesday evening says: "To-day our favorite prima donna, Isabella Hinkley, was married to Signor Susini, the prime basse of the associate artists."

This accomplished and beautiful young lady. who achieved so marked a success at the Academy of Music on the night of the 23d of Janu ary, 1861, is a daughter of the soil, an Ameri can girl beyond peradventure, having beer born in Albany, New York, in the year 1840. Her remarks in musical powers as developed early in her the caused her friends to desire that she should have the advantages of a thorthat she sown have the advantages of a thor-ough musical education, which she received in Italy. She woo brilliant musical laurels on the continent, and while at Cologne, Ullman was present at a representation of "I Barblere," and immediately offered Miss Hinkley an en-gagement for New York. She was already en-gaged for Milan, but by paying a sum of money the engagement was cancelled, and that of Ull-man accented, and to [11] which she sailed in man accepted, and to fu'fil which she salled in November for New York, arriving there on the 17th, after an absence of three years and seven

She appears here in operatic concert, it will

It is reported that Colonel Wm. Gates Third artillery, U. S. A., has been assigned to the command of Forts Hamilton and Lafay-

y of War devolves, at this season, the task vindicating the cause of justice and human E PLURINIS UNUS.

SAILING OF THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION. The great feature of Tuesday, at Old Point, was the sailing of the great naval expedition from Hampton Roads towards the Capes. About five o'clock in the morning a gun was fired from the flag-ship Wabash, Commander Dupont, to signify to the fleet to get in order for the departure, and but few micutes elapsed before econd gun was discharged, when the steame put her paddles in motion and steamed along amidst the cheers of her crew, consisting of over five hundred picked men. The other vessels, nearly fifty in number, followed in regular order and in quick succession, especially as steam had been generated the evening previous and kept on all night. Prominent among the fleet was the flue steamship Ben Deford, Capt. Hallett, who displayed all his bunting fore and aft, whilst the Cahawba, having in tow several ships, brought up the rear most gallanity. The sunrise of the morning is described as exceedingly beautiful, the horizon being clear, a soft wind prevailing from the southeast quarter, and scarcely a ripple upon the waves. One of the passengers of the Baltimore states that he watched the movements of the fleet through a fine glass, and at the hour of ten in the morning the vessels in the van had entirely disappeared. over five hundred picked men. The other ves

## MIL TARY MATTERS.

New York Troops for Washington. IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, October 30, 1861.

ALBANY, October 30, 1861.

Special Orders, No. 462.

The following regiments, forming a portion of the volunteer forces from this State, will proceed to Washington in the order, and on the dates, named below, and report for duty to the General-in-Chief:

Pirst regiment New York volunteer cavalry, Col. De Forest, November 1.

Second regiment New York volunteer attillery, Col. Palmer, November 2.

Fifty-sixth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Van Wyok, November 4.

Sixty-first regiment New York volunteers, Col. Cone, November 5.

Fifty-eighth regiment New York volunteers,

Col. Cone, November 5.

Fifty-eighth regiment New York volunteers,
Col. Krzyanowski, November 6.

Fifty-ninth regiment New York volunteers.
Col. Tidball, November 7.

Col. Tidball, November 7.
Fifty seventh regiment New York volunteers,
Col. Zook, November 8.
Sixty sixth regiment New York volunteers,
Col. Pinckney, November 9.
Sixty-third regiment New York volunteers,
Col. Earlight, November 9.
The following regiments having been ordered to report to Brigadier General Burnside, in the city of New York, will be held in readiness to proceed to such destination as he may direct:
Fifty-first regiment New York volunteers.

Fifty-first regiment New York volunteers Col. Ferrero. Fifty-second regiment New York volunteer Col. Frank.

Fifty-third regiment New York volunteers Col. D'Epineull.

Fifty-fourth regiment New York volunteers

Col. Kozlay.

Brigadier General Yates is charged with the execution of this order. By order of the Com-

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General. PROMOTIONS.

The President has promoted to second lieutenancies of the United States army the following non-commissioned officers: Acting Sergeant Major Frederick Philist

Acting Sergeant Major Frederick Philister Quartermaster Sergeant Frederick H. Brown First Sergeant Henry B. Freeman, do. Samuel J. Dick, Lance Sergeant James P. Galloway do. Thaddeus S. Kirkland, do. Joseph M. Con-nell. All the above are of the Eighteenth in-fantry, and are the attached to that regiment lanny, and are were attached to that regressi-as second leutenants, in accordance with the President's pledge that the promotions in it should be from the ranks.

Also, Lance Bergeauts Robert P. King, jun., and James J. Semple, of the Fifteenth infantry, to second lieutenancies in that corps, under the same promise of the President.

TO BE PROMOTED.

We learn that Capt. Ruggles, of the United States army, is to be promoted to the position

Soldiers' Letters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. October 31, 1861.

The Postmaster General orders that all letters endorsed "Soldiers' Letters" by any acting field or staff officer in the service of the United States, shall be forwarded in the mails without prepayment of postage, in accordance with the provisions of the eleventh section of the act to employ volunteers, &c., approved July 22, 1861.

isco mys: "Gen. Shields was at Mazatlan on the 13th inst. He declines a brigadier generalship. He is encouraging some plan for Irish emigration to the Western States of Mexico."

Report of Acting Strigadter General

Henry

across the river, by which to propel the boats, and forwarded troops in the following order, to wit:

Parts of California regiment not already crossed, the Rhode Island and New York batteries, the New York and Tammany regiments, and the Nineteenth Massachusetts. With the latter regiment I proceeded to the island. I learned that Gen. Baker had been killed, and found everything in confusion, our column being entirely routed and in precipitate retreat, throwing away their arms, deserting their killed and wounded, and leaving a large number of prisoners in the hands of the enemy. I at once took command, arrested, as far as possible, the progress of the rout, restored order, and, to check the advance of the enemy, who threatened to occupy the island, I sent the Nineteenth Massachusetts regiment to the front, and placed one gun of the Rhode Island battery in position, supported by the companies of the Massachusetts Twontieth, and so much of the Massachusetts of the regiment of the virginia side of the island, I commenced active measures for the gathering of the wounded and the rescue of stragging parties of our troops upo the Virginia shore, by the construction of rafts and the use of small boats, the boats used for crossing to the Virginia shore, by the construction of rafts and the use of small boats, the boats used for crossing to the Virginia shore, by the construction of rafts and the use of small boats, the boats used for crossing to the Virginia shore, by the construction of rafts and the use of small boats, the boats used for the wind the exception of Major Bon, of the New York Tammany regiment.

ment.

After the passage of the Nineteenth Massa chusetts regiment, no reinforcements crossed to the island, although several regiments were upon the tow-path on the Maryland side, but returned to Usier camps during the night. A considerable number of unarmed fugitives from various regiments, were passed to the Maryland shore during the night, and the transportation of the wounded was continued until neon of the 22d.

On the morning of the 22d, I dispatched Lieutenant Dodge, of the Nineteenth Massa chusetts, with a flag of truce, to request of the rebel commander permission to remove our wounded, of which numbers lay in view uncared for on the Virginia shore. This request was denied, except in the case of a few apparently mortally wounded. The remainder were taken prisoners. Permission for my surgeon to cross and treat the wounded was also refused, except upon condition that he should remain a prisoner in their hands. Subsequently I dispatched Captain Vaughn, of the Rhode Island battery, with another flag of trace, to obtain permission to bury the dead, which was acceded to, with the stipulation that "no movement of troops should be made from the island to the Maryland shore in retreat while the burying party were employed;" and I dispatched Captain Vaughn, with a party of ten men for that purpose, who remained until after dark, and succeeded in burying forty-seven bodles, which he reported to be about two-thirds of the number lying upon the ground; but, night coming on, he was unable to bury the remainder.

During the afternoon, factious complaint was made by the rebel commander that I had violated the stipulations under which the flag of truce was protected, accompanied by a threat to ratain Captain Vaughn and his party as prisoners of war. I at once addressed a note to the rebel commander, theying the accusation, threw up new entrenchments and made disposition of troops, with a view of renewing hostion of troops, with a view of renewing hostion of troops, with a view of renewing hostion of troops, with a vie

and from the island.

The enemy known to have been engaged consisted of the Eighth Virginia regiment, undecommand of Colonel Jennifer, and the Seven teenth and Eighteenth Mississippi regiments with a squadron of horse and battery, the wholl under command of General Fears. older command of General Evans.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing can

be determined, as large numbers of w ed and unwounded were drowned when the boats were swamped, as well as in the attempts to swim the river during the night, and no reports as yet have been made to me. The Pitteenth Massachusetts, Twentieth, Baker's California regiment, and a part of the Tammany regiment, lost a large number of men who were made prisoners.

Colonel Lee and Major Revere, of the Twen tieth, and Colonel Cogswell, of the Tammany regiment, are reported missing. Lieutenant Colonel Ward, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, was severely wounded.

was severely wounded.
We have lost two howitzers and one rifled cannon belonging to Captain Yaughn's Rhode Island battery, and a number of small arms, say 1,500, with equipments. I shall make a further report of the killed that were identified before burial.

burial.

I have to report that the remnant of the Tammany regiment, under command of Major Bon, deserted its post in the entrenchments on the island at an early hour in the forenoon of the 22d, and passed to the Maryland shore, in disobedience of orders, while I was engaged in arranging for the removal of the wounded and the burial of the dead.

ons thereby,
Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD W. HINES,
Col. Nineteenth Mass. Vol., Com'g Brig.

J. H. Green, the reformed gambler, is raising a regiment of troops in Indians for the war.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH. Arrival of the Steamers Louisiana and Bal-

PASSENDER FROM EICHMOND—BALITMOREAN IN RICHMOND—BEWALL'S POINT PORTIFICATION — JEPPERSON DAYS — APPAIRS IN RICHMOND— INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL BEAUTEGARD.

Among the passengers who arrived in Baltinore, a few days ago, on board the steamer outsiana, from Old Point, was a Mr. Bromwell, who represented himself as a Brooklyn mer nd who gave the following state the Baltimore American. They may be true, but we are inclined to doubt some of them. He states that he expressed himself as a Union man, and was treated with marked courtes; and respect, which we don't believe, nor do we credit the story of the grand review at Rich-mond, nor that of the number of troops there. their fine equipments, &c. If the rebel troops are so well shod and olothed, why did they rob he dead Union men at Ball's Bluff!

Another improbable story is, that he, being a Union man, and on his way North, should obtain from Beauregard a permit to visit all the fortifications between Richmond and Manassas. But here is Mr. Bromwell's story, as rom the Baltimore American :

But here is Mr. Bromwell's story, as copied from the Baltimore American:

A PASSENGER FROM RICHMOND.

Among the passengers who reached here in the Louisians, was a gentleman named Bromwell, a merchant doing business in Brocklyn, who, during the few minutes he remained here, having to go North in the first train, gave an interesting account of affairs in Richmond during the present month. Mr. Bromwell left that city on last Thursday, and reached here by the James river and land route from Great Bethel to Old Point. In company with several officers of the Confederate army, he came down the river in a small steam-tug, and landed at a place called Brocktown, about twelve miles from Newport News Point. He experienced but little difficulty in passing the pickets of the Federal forces, being in undress uniform, and his only object in going North was to meet some obligations of a financial character.

Baltimorakans in michmond.

Mr. Bromwell was frequently importuned whilst in Richmond by persons from Baltimore to carry letters to their friends, but he declined, as the practice was forbidden, and he was cautioned not to take with him a single copy of a newspaper, the provest marshal assuring him that if he did as he would rem the

copy of a newspaper, the provest marshal as suring him that if he did so he would run the risk of being either fined or imprisoned

suring him that if he did so he would run the risk of being either fined or imprisoned.

SEWALL'S POINT—FORTIFICATIONS

In the headquarters of the Engineer's Department were a vast number of maps, embracing views and eketches of all the fortifications of the United States, showing their dimensions, number of guns mountéd, and means of defence. Amongsi them was a large sketch of Fortress Monroe, drawn, it is said, by Gen. Huger, and another of the works recently erected at Sewall's Point. The number of guns, all on barbette, is twenty-six, of which about five are rified cannon, manufactured at the Tredegar Works, Richmond, and the rest are columbiads of ordinary size. Several of the officers of the Confederates, who came down the river in the tug, declared that they were just as well acquainted with the movements of the Federal troops in the vicinity of Old Point and Hampton Roads as the officers at Fortress Monroe, and not a single move of importance took place there without their knowledge. A fine telescope, and a marine glass of great power, which were formerly used at the Gosport Navy Yard, but taken possession of in the latter part of April, were placed in the observations made. Even the sentries upon the ramparts of Fortress Monroe could be distinctly discerned, and the movements of the smallest vessels seen.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Davis. "President of the Confederate

discerned, and the movements of the smallest vessels seen.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Davis, "President of the Confederate States," was at Richmend on Tuceday of the previous week, and, in a conversation with a number of military officers, stated that his health was much improved, and that he was able to discharge all the duties which were imposed upon bim. His severe liness, he stated, was occasioned by exposure consequent upon camp life, and not on account of the cares and responsibilities of official position. He denounced, in the broadest terms, the spirit which actuated some of the editors of the Virginia newspapers, and declared that the various departments of the army had not only discharged their duty with a sole regard for the interests of the Confederate States, but had done much more than he had anticipated. The President, accompanied by his lady, stopped at the Continental Hotel, and was followed on Main street by an immense crowd of citizens, who cheered him repeatedly, whilst at the dinner hour he was serenaded by the Richmond Armory Band, the members of which are well known to Baltimore musicians.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

was seromand by the Accimon Attrancy and the members of which are well known to Baltimore musicians.

APPAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Richmond was described as equalling even New York city in liveliness and galety, as the principal streets were thronged with citizens, ladies, and soldiers, and the various departments of trade were brisk. Mr. B. states that although he expressed himself on several cocasions as a Union man, he was not molested, but treated with marked courtesy and respect. All the hotels, with a single exception, (the Continental,) were solely occupied by the army, and used principally for the sick. Measles and typhoid fever had been quite prevalent, but the last official report of the surgeon general announced the health of the army as improving, and the sick less than ever. Mr. B. states that a good brand of Richmond flour sold at \$7 per barrel, wholesale; mess beef \$16 per barrel; corn, per bushel, from 72 to 75 cents; oats 45 to 49 cents per pund, and peck: print butter 45 to 55 cents per pound, an

bacon at 29 cents per pound, retail.

The shoe and leather trade was lively, bu prices ruled high. A good article of sole leather brought 33 cents per pound, and hides 26 cents Brogans, for army use, rated from \$1.30 to \$1. Brogans, for army use, rated from \$1.30 to \$1.5 per pair by the case, whilst the better kinds oboots and shoes sold at the very highest rates Mr. B. declares that as far as the equipment of the Confederate troops are concerned, he saw no difference between them and Federa saw no difference between them and Federal troops. All were uniformed, wore light blue cloth overcoats, carried improved arms, and were well shod. Much complaint prevailed, however, in regard to the subsistence and quartermaster's department, especially as the rations were provided at headquarters, but not distributed among the various brigades with promptitude. promptitude.
INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Bromwell had an interview with Gen. Beauregard at his headquarters, about one mile from Richmond, and he states that the General conversed with the burial of the dead.

I cannot close this report with justice to our troops, who fought vallantly, without commenting upon the causes which led to their defeat and complete rout.

The means of transportation for advance in support, or for a retreat were criminally of the line, and as the General and staff and support, or for a retreat were criminally of the most support, or for a retreat were criminally of the most sociable manner. During that day the General reviewed an infantry division of Gen. Johnston's command, consisting of the most imposing military pageauts he ever behold. There were nearly twenty regiments in the line, and as the General and staff and of Gen. Johnston's command, consisting of nearly fitteen thousand men, and it was one of the most imposing military pageauts he over beheld. There were nearly tweaty regiments in the line, and as the General and staff, all elegantly uniformed, rode along the column, the men involuntarily cheered him with the utmost enthusiasm. At night the General gave a handsome entertainment to about sixty officers of the line in his tent, a spacious pavilion. The bill of fare embraced a great variety of dishes but there was not a form of liner under provisions of the eleventh section of the act to employ volunteers, &c., approved July 22, 1861.

T. P. T. Trott,

Chief Clerk.

NOT TO BE SEEN.

We understand that Gen. McClellan has closed his doors against everybody, except his own staff.

SOLDIERS ORDERED TO BE SHOT FOR SLEEPING AT THEIR PORTS.

It is understood that Gen. McClellan has is sued an order for the shooting of four soldiers found guilty of sleeping at their picket-posts.

COL. M'CARTHY SUPERSKORD.

It is understood that the command of the Fourth Rhode Island.

RIVER NEWS.—The only arrival yesterday was that of the Resolute. She reports all quiet. A shot from the rebet batteries occasionally strikes the Maryland shore. The steamer Cordelia left the navy yard last night, loaded with coal for the flotilla.

GEN. SHIELDS.—A telegram from San France of the strikes and complete rout.

T. P. Thort, Chief Clerk.

T. P. Thort, Chief Clerk.

The means of transportation for advance in adport, or for a retreat, were criminally delegantly uniformed, rode along the column, the means of transportation for advance in apport, or for a retreat, were criminally delegantly uniformed, rode along the column, the means of transportation for advance in apport, or for a retreat, were criminally delegantly uniformed, rode along the column, the means of transportation for advance of any time the means of transportation for advance of any time the means of transportation for advance of any time the means of transportation for advance in apport, or for a retreat, were criminally delegantly uniformed, rode along the column, the time the degantly uniformed, rode along the column, the means of transportation for savance of any time the men involuntarily cheered him with the formation of the shearing transport and the specie to the sum the state of the selected, the state of the line, and as the General staff, all elegantly uniformed, rode along the column, the time the selected, the first the result of the real staff, all elegantly uniformed, rode along the ficture rose with a

DEATH OF NED KENDALL .- Edward Kendal the celebrated bugle player, died at Boston Seturday morning, of consumption. He had been quite lil for the last two years. His age was 54 years. AMUSEMENTS.

Oub FELLOWS' HALL! EXTRA ATTRACTION-TWO NEW STARS. WILLIAM BATCHLOR,

PROF. JOHN RITTER,
The great Violinia.
Twelfth Week of the
CAMPBELL. MINSTEIN U.S.
AND BRASS BAND.

Sixteen Star Performers. HANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT. Look out for Richard III. Doors open at 7 o clock, commencing at 8 o clock.
oct 31—5t

Dr. G. FORD, Agent.

ONE NIGHT ONLY, POSITIVELY.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA & CONCERT. MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,

The distinguished American Prima Donna, whos success stoce her arrival from Europe, at the Academy of Music of New York, Brooklyn, Hoston, Philadelphia, nd in other Crites, has been with ut precedent, will make her first and only appearance in Washington, and give ONE GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT,

On Friday Evening, November 1, 1861. On which occasion she will appear in combination with the celebrated Artists; SIG. BRIGNOLI, The recowned Tecor. His last appearance prior to his departure for Europe.

and departure for Europe.

SIGNOR MANCUSI,
and reminently successful Baritons. His
sixth appearance in America.

SIG. SUSINI,
The great Base.
HERD HERR MOLLENHAUER,

The entire Combination will be under the direction of the distinguished Conductor of New York Academy of Music, BIGNOR MUZIO.

Part 1st—A GRAND CONCERT.
Parts 2d and 3d—ITALIAN OPERA.
Conditing of the celebrated second act of
LUCREZIA BORGIA! (in costume.)
And the entire last set of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR!
(in costume.)
SCALE OF PRICES.

Private Boxes Sa. A. Or Private Boxes Sa. Ox Orchestra Chaire Log Dress Circle and Parterrs Log Parquette Go Beats and Boxes can be a cared at the Music Store of W. G. Metzerott, Esg. Doors open at 7 o'clook; Performance to commence at 8 o'clook.

KING'S NATIONAL CIRCUS! WITH COMPLETE EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC TROUPES, comprising the disc of both branches of the profession, will open

On Monday Night, Nov. 4th, for the regular season, on the site of the Old Na tional Theatre, on E street. The following Ariistes will appear each evening

Madame Camille, Mad'lles Marle, Virginia, and Eloise, Messra Philo Nathans, G. Darious, Fer-dinand Tournaire, H. W. Penney, F. A. Jones, William Kincaide, Masters Wil-ile, Sebasi'in, Cla cnoc and Claude, DAN GARUINER, the Clown, Frank Whitaker, Tou Kiro, the Charfiox Learer.

J. Prosperi's Navy Yard Band is permanently at 

\*\* PROGRESS OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES BY GEORGE M. WESTON.
Copies of this work are for sale at the publication
office of the National Equibican, corner of Seventh

and D streets. and edition, \$1 per copy Pamphlet edition, 25 the R. W. Grand Lodge, D. C., ar hereby requested to assemble at Odd Fellows' Hall, Navy Yard, this

evening, (1st instant,) at 2 o'clook, to attend the func-ral of the late P. G. Michael Carroll, of Union By order.
JNO T. BANGS.

Grand Sec'y 100 KEGS HORSE SHOEN (Burden's)
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Horse Brushes, Government Pattern,
Carry, Combs, 6 and 8-bar,
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L 05T, While coming from Fourteenth street, along Pennsylvania avenue, or down Seventh street, Island, the dageerreet; pe of Captain Thielieton, in unitorm. By leaving it at this office, the finder will receive the finalis of the owner

This 14 TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nelson C. Driver, late of Washington county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said decensed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of October sext; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the s.14 cetate.

Given under my hand this 2th day of October.

MARGARET A. DRIVAR, cot30—5tw

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ON HAND-7 3-10 United States Trea-sury no es, which will be supplied at parto our customers, free of charge. Demand Treasury notes, as heretofore, will be received no deposit as specie. 5WEENY, RITTENH-USE, FANT & CO., Bankers, 852 Pennsylvania avenue, oct 14—1m near Brown's.

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